

DT/KNN2 (Q10L11)

55% (11/20)

- ✓ 1. This function can be used to perform KNN classification in R
- ☒ A knn()
 - ☐ B k_nn()
 - ☐ C knnreg()
 - ☐ D knearneib()
 - ☐ E I do not know
- ✓ 2. With the increase of k , the decision boundary will be
- ☒ A simplified
 - ☐ B more complex
 - ☐ C I do not know
 - ☐ D unchanged
- ✓ 3. In the case of small k we have
- ☒ A overfitting
 - ☐ B underfitting
 - ☐ C it depends on the situation
 - ☐ D I do not know
- ✗ 4. Do you need to worry about scaling with one explanatory variable?
- ☐ A No
 - ☒ B Yes
 - ☐ C I do not know
- ✗ 5. n - the number of observation,
 m - the number of explanatory variables
- When $n=k$, $m=1$, the decision boundary for regression is
- ☐ A a line
 - ☐ B a stepwise constant function
 - ☒ C a stepwise quadratic function
 - ☐ D I do not know

✓ 6. Which of these algorithms can be used to fill the missing values

- ☐ A KNN for regression
- ☐ B KNN for classification
- ☒ C both
- ☐ D I do not know

✗ 7. Which one is better: KNN regression or Linear regression ?

- ☒ A KNN outperform LR if the parametric form that has been selected is close to the true form of f
- ☐ B LR outperform KNN if the parametric form that has been selected is close to the true form of f
- ☐ C KNN will always outperform the LR
- ☐ D I do not know

✗ 8. Which one is the Disadvantage of KNN?

- ☐ A required assumptions
- ☐ B cannot be applied for regression
- ☒ C difficult to perform
- ☐ D the problem of high dimensional data
- ☐ E I do not know

✓ 9. The best k for train set equals to

- ☒ A 1
- ☐ B 2
- ☐ C 0
- ☐ D I do not know

✓ 10. Decision tree is

- ☒ A supervised learning algorithm
- ☐ B unsupervised learning algorithm
- ☐ C I do not know

✗ 11. Decision Tree Decision Boundaries

- ☒ A are a step-wise constant function
- ☐ B I do not know
- ☐ C continuous function
- ☐ D are axis-parallel rectangles

- ✓ 12. **Root Node has**
- ☒ A no incoming edges and zero or more outgoing edges
 - ☐ B one incoming edge and two or more outgoing edges
 - ☐ C one incoming edge and no outgoing edges
 - ☐ D I do not know

- ✗ 13. **Child or Internal Node has**
- ☐ A no incoming edges and zero or more outgoing edges
 - ☐ B one incoming edge and two or more outgoing edges
 - ☐ C one incoming edge and no outgoing edges
 - ☒ D I do not know

- ✗ 14. **Pruning the tree means**
- ☐ A Simplify the tree
 - ☒ B Split the tree's nodes
 - ☐ C Merge the tree's nodes
 - ☐ D I do not know

- ✗ 15. **Gini index equals to**
- ☐ A $1 - \sum (p_i^2)$
 - ☐ B $1 + \sum (p_i^2)$
 - ☒ C $\sum (p_i * \log(p_i))$
 - ☐ D $-\sum (p_i * \log(p_i))$
 - ☐ E I do not know

- ✓ 16. **Entropy starts with 0**
- ☐ A True
 - ☒ B False
 - ☐ C I do not know

- ✓ 17. **Overall impurity measure can be obtained by**
- ☒ A a weighted average of individual rectangles
 - ☐ B majority voting
 - ☐ C I do not know

✓ 18. At each stage, we choose the split with

- ☒ A the lowest Gini index
- ☐ B the lowest Chi-square value
- ☐ C the highest entropy
- ☐ D I do not know

✗ 19. We can perform the Decision Trees in r using

- ☐ A rpart()
- ☐ B decisiontree()
- ☐ C destree()
- ☐ D reg.tree()
- ☒ E I do not know

✓ 20. minsplit in R means

- ☒ A the minimum number of observations that must exist in a node in order for a split to be attempted
- ☐ B the minimum number of observations in any terminal node
- ☐ C the minimum number of splits
- ☐ D I do not know